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canal constructed and joined to the Margat River at Bolshevik. From Bolshevik a continuation of this canal would be extended north on the Margab River all the way to Kolodets Mirza Charle where it would connect with the Unguz River canal.

- d. The Zeravshansky Canal.
 - The plan also included a cenal from Ak-Rabat (east bank of Amu Darya) to Gizhduvan.
- 3. No work was begun on any of these canals until the end of World War II. From gleaning various types of Soviet literature that the Soviets completed Variant I by 1951.
- 4. Importance of the Projected Canals.
 - a. One of the major economic problems of Ferghana and Central Asia is to develop the cotton industry of the region. The primary obstacle is, of course, lack of sufficient water.
 - b. In an average year the USSR produces 3,100,000 tons of cotton.
 Of this amount Central Asia /USSR/ produces approximately three
 million tons. Agricultural specialists of the Soviet Union maintain
 that coas the first Variant is completed Central Asia /USSR/ can
 double her cotton output and produce another three million tons per
 year.
 - c. Levery 50 years the water level of the Caspian Sea is lowered 50 tenthmeters. By turning the waters of the Amu Darya into the Caspian Sea via Variant I, the additional water would cut the shrinkage to some degree o but not entirely.
 - d. A faster of utmost importance relative to the development of Variant I, is that it would provide a continuous water route framaportation from Moscow to Samarkand. From Moscow to the Caspian See via the Volga River. From Krasnovodsk via the Uzboy Canal to the Kuna Darya canal which would join the Ann Darya at Ak-Rabat. From Ak-Rabat to Gizhduvan via the Zeravshansky Canal. From Gizhduvan to Samarkand via the Zeravshansky Canal.
 - e. The Amu River is by and large melkaya voda /shallow water. Its average depth is 75 centimeters. The Amu also carries considerable sand and silt consequently vessels which draw over 75 centimeters cannot navigate this river. Much of the Amu is dredged at least once a year and scmetimes twice. As a result it was deemed cheaper to construct a casel parallel to the Amu from Cherdshou to Kerki. Plans were drawn for its construction.
 - f. Relative to the Unguski Variant, the Ungus river bed cuts the Markbun Oblast in half - most of this region is sandy, although a few spots are free of sand. For two or three months of the spring season much of the area is very green because of the growth of sedge, carex, and other grasses.
 - g. One of the chiaf reasons for the canal which would connect
 Krasnovodsk with Termes via Kerki is due to the proximity of the
 Ashkhabad railway to Iran. In many places this railway is less
 than two hundred meters from the Iranian border. The Soviets
 reasoned that in the event of war this line could be repeatedly
 cut by saboteurs who could readily slip over the border into Iran.
 The Soviets felt that the proposed canal would be sufficiently
 distant from the border (that it could be pretected), and that
 since excellent railway facilities tied Termes to Smarkand, such
 a water route would serve to keep supplies flowing constantly.

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5. The following dams were completed by 1932: 1. This project was completed by 1932. The dam is 40 kilometers long, and 25 meters wide at the top. Mater can be backed up at the rate of 25 orbito meters of water per second. Much of the dam is earth fill. However, the major structure which is located at Karabakani is connects. The waters controlled at this point are used primarily for the growth of cotton. b. Saltan-Bent About 50 miles southeast of Mary in Turkmen USED. This dam was dempleted in 1932 and controls the waters of the Murgab River. It contains about Line meters wide at the top. The bottom of the dam is 15 meters wide. The primary purpose for the construction of the dam is 25 liten-Bent was to retain the high late spring waters and provide sufficient water for the farms south of Sultan-Bent.			
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